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CONTROL
Insects
Sierra

Northfork, California

October 7, 1946

ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT

Bass Lake
Saginaw
Patterson Mt.

Respectfully Submitted:

W W Spurway
Forester

Approved:

Forest Supervisor

COPY FOR BERKELEY FOREST INSECT LABORATORY

BASS LAKE INSECT CONTROL PROJECT

SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST

1. Area Treated.

This project was carried on in the vicinity of Bass Lake and the surrounding watershed, including the east slope of Goat Mountain, and the lower west slope of Graham Mountain, Chepo Saddle and Malum Ridge. The area covered included all or parts of Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, and 36., T. 7S., R. 22E., Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 24, T. 8S., R. 22E., and Sections 6, 7, 18, and 19, T. 8S., R. 23E., M.D.M. The attached map indicates the control boundary.

Approximately 10,500 acres were covered in the project. Ownership was primarily Government, with some San Joaquin Power and Light Company land, and also a few other small privately-owned parcels.

2. History.

Dendroctonus brevicomis was the beetle responsible for the damage. Infestation was scattered in groups of 2 to 4 trees, except for one small area of 10 trees located on the immediate shore of Bass Lake. Mortality may have been caused by excessive moisture and lack of oxygen due to the high water level. This same area was covered as a project in the spring of 1945 and also in former years.

3. Organization of Control Work.

The project was administered by the Forest Service without cooperation of any other agencies. However, the State of California Division of Forestry and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, each made a contribution of $250.00 to the project.

No camps were maintained due to the small size of the project and proximity to the Forest Headquarters at Northfork.

Work began on February 25, 1946 and stopped on April 30, 1946. The practice of peeling and burning was discontinued in the last week of April due to high temperatures and dry conditions.

Prevailing wage rates were paid for fallers and limbers. The crew foreman had an SP-5 rating and the man in charge of the project had an SP-7 rating.

4. Amount of Work Accomplishment.

Spotting was done by one man covering the areas by foot and by motor vehicle. Peeling and burning was the standard control practice. Peeling and solar heat was used in the latter part of the project.

Number of trees spotted	201
Number of trees treated	191
Acreage covered	10,600
Trees treated per man day	.85

5. Cost of Work.

Salaries and wages were distributed among sixteen men, two of whom were contributed. Labor wage per hour for treating, averaged approximately one dollar ($1.00).

Transportation costs	160.31
Equipment damage	80.00
Contributed time	285.79
Salaries and wages	1,521.94
	2,048.04

6. Average Costs Tabulated.

Cost per tree treated	10.72
Cost per acre treated	.195
Cost per acre protected	.195
Cost per man day of treating labor	8.76
Cost per man day of total labor	8.03

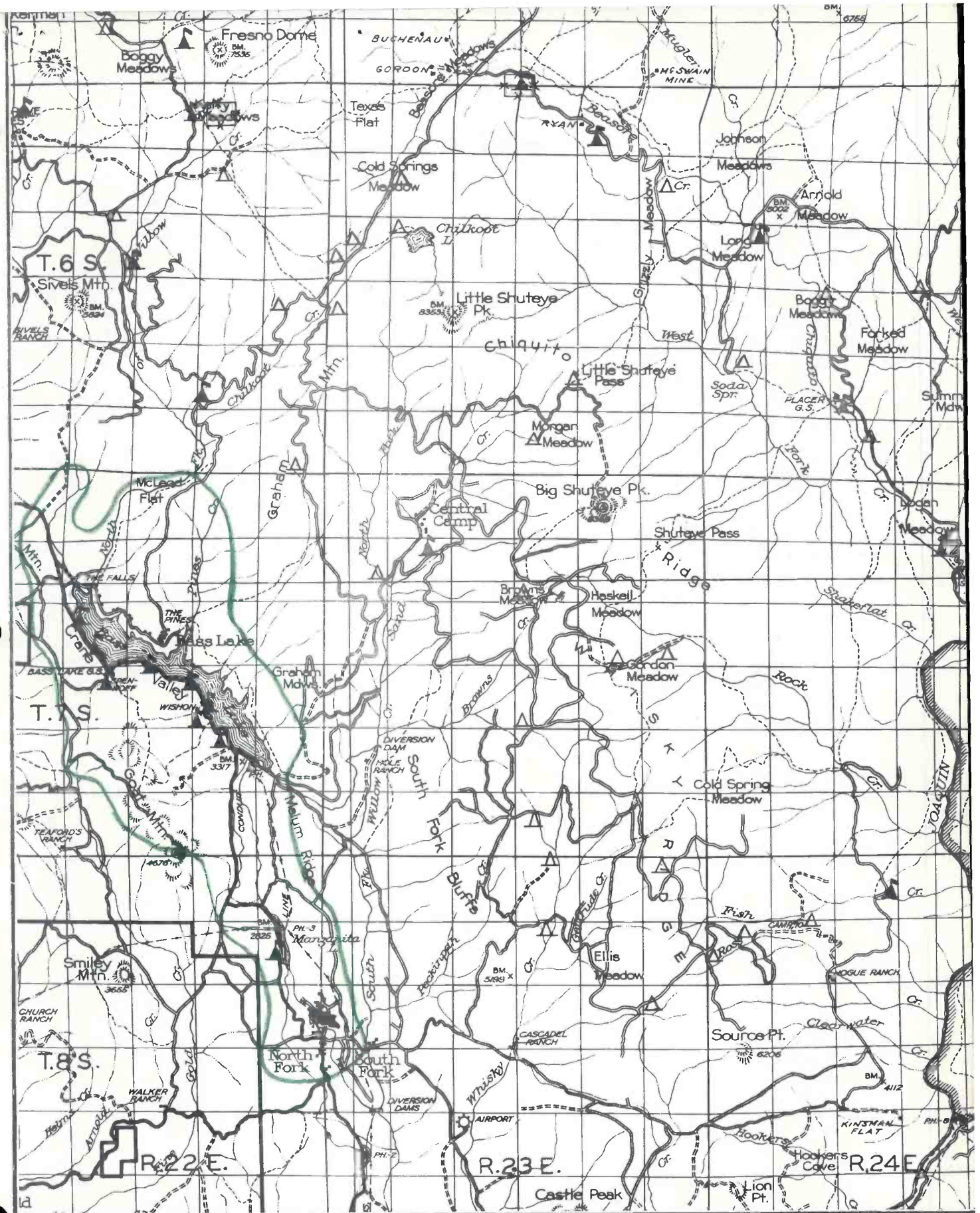
7. Conclusions and Recommendations.

We recommend continued observance of this area to detect any further insect activity. This area has a very high recreational use and continued protection is needed.

SUMMARY

Forest	Sierra
Project Name	Bass Lake
Duration	February 25 - April 30, 1946
Tree Species	Ponderosa pine
Insect Responsible	Dendroctonus brevicomis
Total acreage involved	10,500
Method of Control	Peel and burn - solar heat
Number of trees spotted	201
Number of trees treated	191
Number of man days used	225
Expended from project funds	$1,262.25
Expended from State of California funds	250.00
Expended from Pacific Gas & Electric funds	250.00
Expended from contributed time	285.79
Total Cost of Project	$2,048.04
Total Cost per tree	10.72

Total Cost Per Acre $0.195
P.C.J.



BASS LAKE INSECT CONTROL PROJECT ~ SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST

PROJECT BOUNDARY ——

DATE: 1946

BY : REL

SAGINAW INSECT CONTROL PROJECT

SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST

1. Area Treated.

Control work was done on the area adjacent to the Rock Creek Access Road from Saginaw Creek to the intersection of the Camp 10 road just north of the Hogue Ranch. Approximately 2,800 acres were covered. The boundary of the project is indicated on the attached map.

The timber stand is pure Ponderosa pine with some oak and Digger pine in Saginaw Basin. The major part of this area was cut over in 1943-44.

2. History.

Dendroctonus brevicomis was the barkbeetle responsible for the damage. The infestation was sporadic throughout the area with the trees occurring singly or as groups of two and three.

This area was treated in 1945; over 100 trees being treated at that time. This spring another serious attack occurred. Entomologist G. R. Struble examined the area and discovered 25 trees containing heavy broods. In his memo of April 16, 1946 to Mr. Keen, he recommended further control work in the area.

3. Organization of Control Work.

Control work was accomplished in the period from April 18, 1946 to May 7, 1946 inclusive. The project was handled entirely by the Forest Service. Temporary laborers and off-season guards were used on the project. Because of the nearness to Northfork, no special camp was set up. The men commuted from Northfork daily. Crew size varied from 3 to 5 men. The time of the project officer was contributed.

4. Work Accomplished.

Spotting was done by the project officer covering the area by motor vehicle and on foot.

Trees spotted per man day	8
Acres spotted per man day	312

Trees were mostly treated by peeling and burning. During the first part of May solar heat was used because of fire

danger. An average of 1.3 trees were treated per man day.

Number of trees spotted	56
Number of trees treated	52
Volume treated	5,050 Bd. Ft.
Acreage covered with treating work	2,200

5. Cost of Work.

Salaries and wages in this case apply to a maximum of five men who operated a ton and a half truck and accomplished all treating. Wages averaged approximately one dollar ($1.00) per hour.

Labor (Treating)	206.88
Transportation	34.38
Contributed expense	22.86
Total	264.12
Contributed time (Man hours)	18

6. Average Costs, Tabulated. (Exclusive of contributed expense)

Cost per tree treated	$.25
Cost per acre treated	.12
Cost per acre protected	.12
Cost per man day of treating labor	$.36
Cost per man day of total labor	9.28

7. Conclusions and Recommendations.

Since this area has been treated two years consecutively, further control should not be necessary.

SUMMARY

Forest	Sierra
Project Name	Saginaw
Duration	April 18 - May 30, 1946
Tree Species	Ponderosa pine
Insect responsible	Dendroctonus brevicomis
Total acreage	2,500
Method of control	Peel & burn & solar heat
Number of trees spotted	36
Number of trees treated	32
Number of man days used	24.75
Expended from project funds	$ 241.26
Expended from contributed time	$ 22.86
Total cost of project	$ 264.12
Total cost per tree	8.25
Total Cost Per Acre	$0.106

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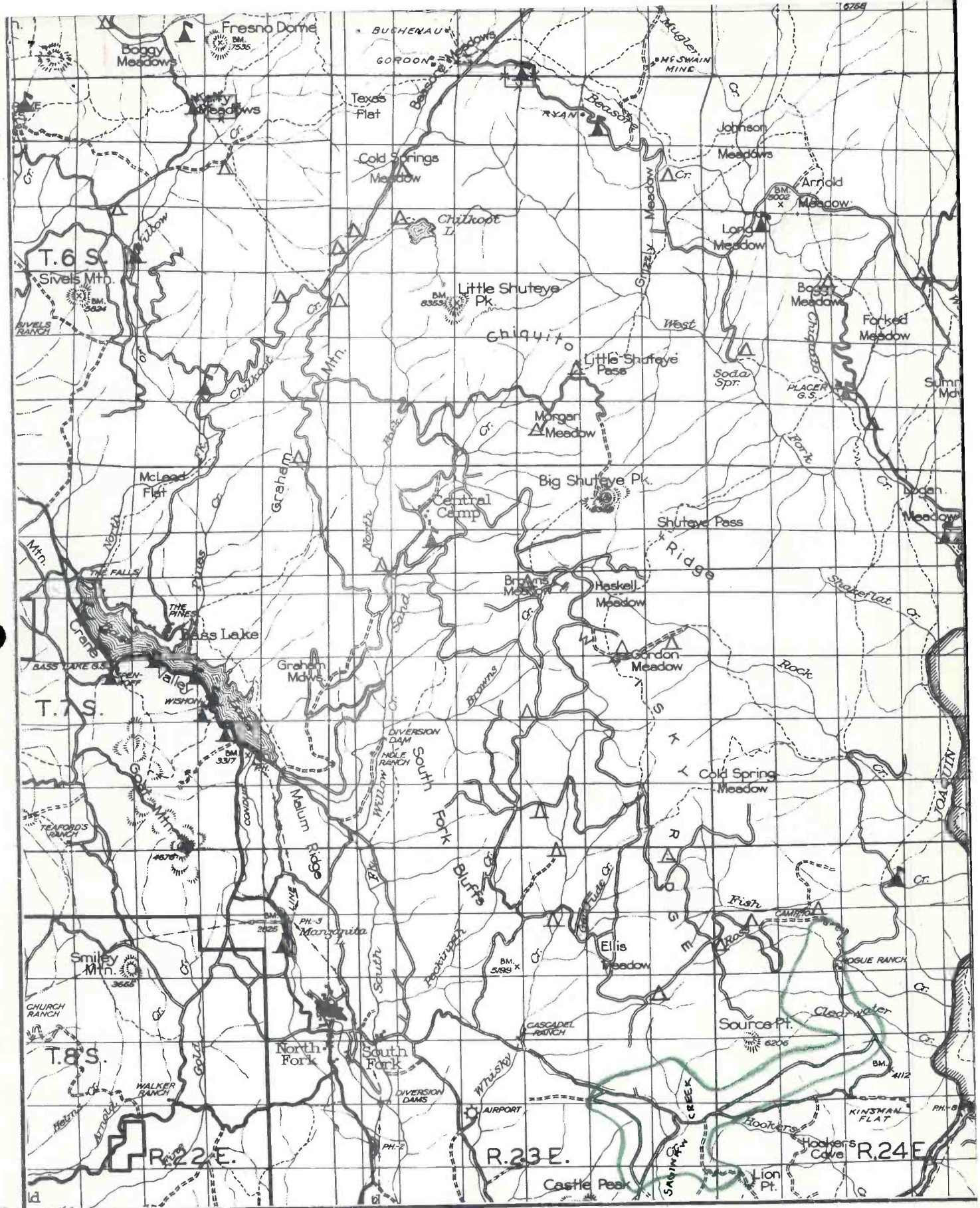


SAGINAW BASIN INSECT CONTROL PROJECT IN SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST

PROJECT BOUNDARY ——

DATE: 1946

BY: REL

PATTERSON MOUNTAIN INSECT CONTROL PROJECT

SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST

1. Name of Project and General Description - Patterson Mountain.

This project was done in T. 11S., R. 27E., and parts of Sections 21, 22, 28, 33 and 34, M.D.M. The area is on east and south slopes of the North Fork of the Kings River. Area involving treatment approximately 1280 acres. The timber on the area was mixed Ponderosa pine and sugar pine. The land is all National Forest.

2. History of Infestation.

Bark beetles responsible were Mountain Pine Beetles (Dendroctonus monticolae). The infestation is result of the Black Rock Fire which occurred in September 1945. Following the fire a fewtrees were infested, but not until 1945 did the infested trees occur in groups. Following inspection and checking by members of Bureau of Entomology, control work was recommended.

The infested trees were in groups and scattered chiefly on upper edge of fire.

The infestation became progressively heavier and control work was decided upon for 1946.

3. Organization of Control Work.

The Bureau of Entomology cooperated closely with the Forest Service in spotting of infested trees and recommendation of control action. The Bureau also checked effectiveness of control throughout the duration of the project. There was one camp of about 15 men located on Teakettle Creek. This camp was as near center of operations as practicable and had adequate facilities, including water, fuel and area.

Work started on the project on April 8. Due to deep snows considerable money and time was spent in opening the road into the area. A bulldozer was used and about 5 days was required to open the road. Actual control work started April 15.

Control work was stopped May 15 and camp was moved out by May 17. Generally, weather conditions encountered were mild. No time was lost due to inclement weather.

Camp personnel consisted of project foreman, a cook, and 10 - 15 laborers.

Wages paid were as follows:

Foreman	$3310/Yr.
Cook	1.11/Hr.
Fallers	1.04/Hr.
Limbering and Barking	1.01/Hr.
Saw Filer	1.32½/Hr.
Equipment Operator	1.47/Hr.

4. Amount of Work Accomplished.

Spotting:

Spotting was done by personnel familiar with characteristics of the insect work. The area was worked systematically to prevent missing any infested trees. About 9 trees were spotted per man day and 128 acres covered in spotting per man day.

Treating:

Method of treating infested trees was to fall tree, peel bark on all of infested parts of tree and burning the bark under the tree. On drier hillsides where control of the fire was not feasible, the infested trees were solar treated. About 5 trees were treated in this manner. An average of .38 trees were treated per man day, considering treating labor only.

Total Amount of Work Accomplished:

No.Trees Spotted	No.Trees Treated	Volume Treated	Acreage Treated
93	92	496,090 BF	1280 acres

Acreage Protected:
2880 acres

One tree was not treated because of very large diameter. There was no saw available that was long enough to fall that tree.

5. Costs of Work:

Salaries and Wages	Hours	Rate	Cost
Equipment Operator	40	1.47	58.80
Saw Filer	7	1.32½	9.28
Fallers	872	1.04	906.88
Treating Labor	1083½	1.01	1094.34
Cook	232	1.11	257.52
Foreman	233	1.92	535.44
	2467½		2862.26

Salaries and Wages (Cont'd)	Hours	Rate	Cost
Tractor Rental (opening road)	40	3.00	120.00
Trucks and Transportation		Appr.	250.00
Miscellaneous Expenses:			
Supplies, equipment and materials			1767.74
Sub-total Project Funds			5000.00
Contributed Time	109 hrs.		170.00
Total Cost			$ 5170.00

An allotment of $5000.00 was made for this project and the entire sum was expended.

6. Average Costs:

Cost per tree Treated	Cost per MBF Treated	Cost per acre Treated	Cost per acre Protected
$56.20	$10.42	$4.04	$1.80

Cost per man-day of Treating Labor	Cost per man-day of Total Labor
$8.20	$9.42

7. Conclusions and Recommendations.

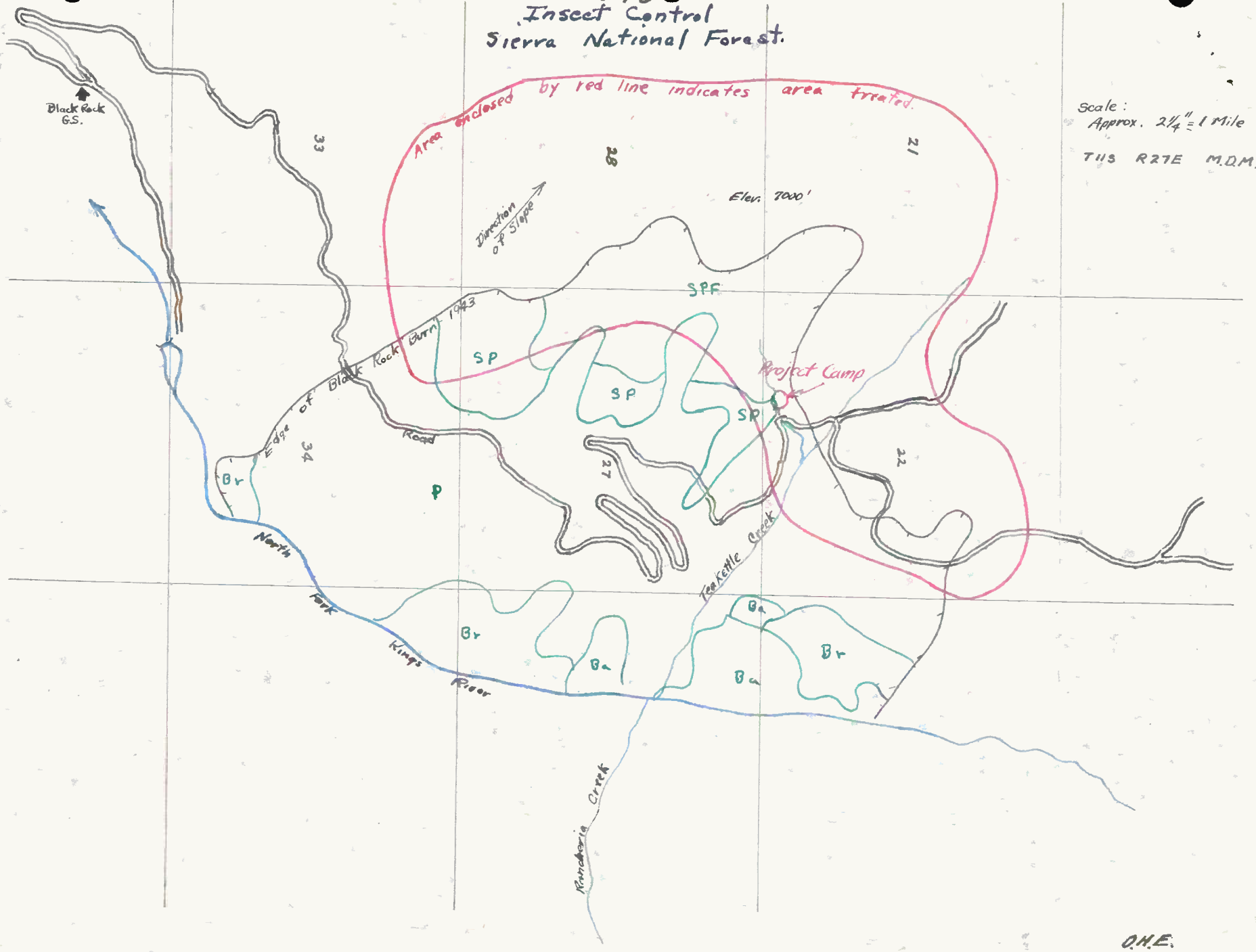
It is felt that the sum expended for this project has been worth while. By doing control work at this time an epidemic in the area has probably been stopped, and valuable sugar pine timber has been protected. The area will be watched closely to detect further outbreaks. Should further infestation occur, the area will be inspected to determine further needs for treatment.

Considerable salvage work is being done in the area by shake makers, one small sawmill and a shinglemill. An effort is being made to salvage all merchantable material.

SUMMARY

Forest	Sierra
Project Name	Patterson Mountain
Duration	April 8 - May 17 Inc.
Tree Species	Sugar pine (Pinus Lambertiana)
Insects Responsible	Mountain Pine Beetle (Dendroctonus monticolae)
Total Acreage	Treated - Approx. 1280 Protected " 2880
Method of Control	Fall, peel, burn bark Several trees solar treated by falling, peeling and laying bark exposed to sun.
Number of Trees Spotted	93
Number of Trees Treated	92 One un-treated as it was too large for available equipment.
Number Man-Days	322
Expended from Project Funds	$5000.00
Total Cost of Project	$5170.00
Total Cost per Tree	56.20
Total Cost Per Acre	$4.039

PATTERSON MTN. PROJECT
1946
Insect Control
Sierra National Forest.



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